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INNER RULES OF IRAQ C.P.

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Our Communist Party Throughout Quarter of a Century of Patriotic Struggle.

The rise of the parties was never the product of a transitory desire of this group or that or of intriguing against certain class or certain party. The parties rise and grow after they attain the objective conditions for their rise. The aims of these parties, their means, leaderships and masses crystallise throughout the long struggle which they wage in defending the interests of the people and in the struggle against its enemies.

Our Iraqi Communist Party emerged in the thirties and grew and was tempered in the fire of national and class struggle. It raised the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and defended with the rest of the patriotic forces the interests of the toilers and the masses of the people as well as the progressive ideas in the country at time when fascist tyranny was sweeping the world and at time when there was not a single party in Iraq after the leaders of Al-Ikhwa Al-Watani (national brotherhood) party abandoned the people and accepted the 1930 Treaty and after the Watani party (the National) was dissolved — that party which was headed by the patriotic fighter Jaafar Abu El-Timman. Ever since; the party had never thrown away for one day the banner of struggle; it continued to be the hope that inspires the toilers and the simple people whenever terror was intensified and whenever attempts were made to tie Iraq by new fetters of slavery and humiliation. The party fought stubbornly against all subversive trends and against all separatist and factional ideas. It triumphed over all of them and emerged in the end united and powerful, which proved beyond any doubt that the subversive trends and ideas and the anti-party blocks which work in the name of Marxism-Leninism cannot be destined to success. It enhanced the conviction of the members of the party and all the honest people in the strength of the creative Marxist-Leninist principles and its ability to restore the senses of the misled people and to lay bare the opportunists and careerists. That is why the people are unanimous that the new attempt from outside the Party to claim its

name and steel its history and glories cannot but end with ignominious defeat and that its fate will be similar to that of Rabitat El-Shuyien (the League of Communists) and its like of the opportunists cliques and bands.

The Iraqi working class and the toiling people who tested the communists and their persistence in defending their interests, will reject every group that works for the subversion of their Communist Party and threaten their interests, and even the whole national interests, with danger.

They realise that the recent movement does not differ from its predecessors of the same kind except in the fact that it is an artificial movement from outside the party which does not embrace in its ranks — if it had any ranks — communists who are members of the Communist Party nor any faithful Communists who are known for their struggle and continuity in struggle.

Our Communist Party which raised since a long time its famous slogan, "strengthen the organisation of the national movement", because of its realisation that no political force can alone shoulder the historical tasks of our national cause had also raised the slogan of the united national front and backed the right of the patriotic parties who were historically formed in the course of the national struggle and backed their right in exercising their activity. It blessed and encouraged the performance of any patriotic group to a political activity, and it always stood against the subversions and splits inside the ranks of the patriotic parties, and at the outset of the republican era it was on the side of any organised activity performed by any patriotic group. This naturally runs counter to the denial of any patriotic political group the right to perform its organisational activity as we have explained in yesterdays editorial.

But these correct stands from all sectors of the national movement never mean the permission of any clique to dare claiming the name of this party or that or to steal the

Views on Opportunist Clique

In reply to a question put to him by Iraqi weekly newspaper al-Thabat, Comrade Amer Abdulla, a founding member of the Iraqi Communist Party expressed his view on the move of Dawood as-Saigh and this clique to form a "communist" party. Comrade Abdulla said that

the three patriotic parties — the Iraqi Communist Party, the National Democratic Party and the Democratic Party of Iraq Kurdistan were formed and established throughout a long period of struggle. Therefore it was natural that they apply for licence before others. He added that this does not mean that the freedom of party formation must not be the monopoly for these three parties only, other parties have the right to appear. But, "that — in our opinion — only applies to the social strata of the bourgeois classes which are heterogeneous in their composition in contrast to the working class which is of homogeneous class composition and consequently can have no more than one party which expresses its homogeneous and similar interests and ideas".

Referring to as-Saigh, Amer Abdulla said, "today, when a clique from outside the Iraqi Communist Party sets out to claim the name and history of the party and commences its actions by inviting the communists to subvert their Party, does that not mean that some people resumed their old course of action — the course of opportunism and subversion? "Comrade Abdulla pointed out that the insistence to claim the name and history of the Communist Party is nothing but a planned act of division to the national movement. He pointed out that Marxist-Leninist principles stress on the necessity to "obey the Leninist principle on democratic centralism which condemns any faction making outside the ranks of the Party. The clique (or more precisely the individual who claimed the name of our Party) for fourteen years fighting the Communist Party and pursuing a subversive course which is hostile to the principles and ideas of Marxism-Leninism. That is besides the fact that this clique is mere bands who are

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THE INNER RULES OF THE IRAQ C.P.

CHAPTER ONE — THE PARTY

Article One:

Our Party is called, "The Communist Party". Its general headquarters are in Baghdad and it forms branches in the Provinces.

Article Two:

The Iraqi Communist Party sprang from the middle of the working class movement and the revolutionary national movement in Iraq, founding its aims, rules and policy on the basis of the objective conditions of Iraq and its national and social features and taking guide from the Marxist-Leninist theory.

The ICP is a militant voluntary union which comprises the communists from the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and the rest of the sons of the people who are united by the unity of will and action.

The ICP is the militant organised vanguard of the Iraqi working class who regards the workers-peasants alliance as the foundation stone in the unity of the struggle of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal classes and in the unity of all the patriotic and democratic forces.

The ICP works for the unity of struggle of the Iraqi people with its two main nationalities, the Arab and Kurdish as well as its national and religious minorities such as the Turcomans, Chaldeans, Assyrians and Armenians on the basis of the recognition of the national rights and the struggle for their realisation of the national rights and the struggle for their realisation. It respects the social and religious traditions of all the sons of the people and works to revive the revolutionary national and patriotic traditions and to renew the progressive ideas in the history of the Iraqi people and the history of the Arab Nation.

The ICP works persistently for safeguarding the Iraqi Republic from the conspiracies of imperialism, feudalism and their agents, and for the reinforcement of the national independence and the accomplishment of the democratic rights for the people and for the close solidarity with all the Arab peoples in their liberational struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the contribution in the defence of the cause of peace in the world.

The ICP believes in, and works

for, the solidarity of the working class and progressive mankind in the whole world against imperialism, and their right in self-determination and their right to enjoy their national independence and safeguard it and for democracy and socialism.

CHAPTER TWO — PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Article Three:

Every citizen (man or woman) of good conduct who attained 18 years of age and who attains the constitutional conditions, regardless of his religion and nationality, can be a member of the ICP after passing a temporary period of probationary period, provided that:

1. He accepts the Programme and Constitution of the Party.
2. Joins one of its organisations.
3. He pays the decided subscriptions fees.

Article Four:

The Party member must do the following:

1. To safeguard the unity and cohesion of the Party and to combat all the acts and ideas that undermine this unity in any way whatsoever.
2. To endeavour to raise his theoretical level and the level of his general consciousness and to raise his grasping of the policy of the Party.

3. To carry out the policy and decisions of the Party faithfully and with vitality and to observe Party discipline and organisation.

4. To serve the masses of the people by consolidating his connections with them, to attend to their demands and opinions modestly, to learn from them, to explain the policy and aims of the Party for them and to work with them and guide them.

5. To subdue his private interest for the interest of the Party and the interest of the people.

6. To practice criticism and self-criticism towards himself and towards the Party members and committees in a constructive objective spirit and without fear.

7. Must not distort the facts or hide them from the Party.

Article Five:

The Party members shall have the following rights:

1. To participate in the discussions and debates which take place in Party meetings freely and earnestly.

2. To criticise any Party functionary or Party member in the Party meetings and in accordance with the principles of Democratic Centralism.

3. To elect and nominate himself for the various Party bodies.

4. To practice his Party responsibilities within the limits of his jurisdiction with the spirit of creative initiative.

5. To reserve his private opinion and submit to any leading committee in the Party in case he does not approve of any Party decision, provided that that does not affect his unconditional carrying out of that decision.

6. To demand attending personally at any Party meeting that may result with the adoption of disciplinary measures against him.

7. To submit the proposals which he regards as useful to the Party work, to his organisation or any Party organisation including the Central Committee.

Article Six: Probation and Admission.

1. The citizen who attains the conditions of Party membership and who desires to join it, must apply an individual request and to be politically and personally approved by two full Party members. He cannot be formally a probationary member unless he gets the approval of the primary organisation or the Party organisation in his field of activity or work.

2. The probationary member passes a probationary period to be fixed by a decision of the Central Committee in which he enjoys the rights of Party membership (with the exception of voting or being elected to any of the Party organisations) and carries out all the duties of membership.

3. The admission of the probationary member as a full Party member is within the jurisdiction of the Central Committee and other

committees authorised by the Central Committee and in accordance with a proposal to be submitted by the primary organisation or the responsible committee.

Article Seven:

Resignation from Party Membership.

1. The Party member can leave the Party whenever he liked and his primary organisation must inform the responsible organisations.

2. Party member who does not attend four successive meetings or who does not pay his fees during three months without a legitimate reason is regarded as resigned and his organisation must take a decision in its general meeting to regard him as resigned and to inform the responsible organisations of such decision.

Article Eight:

Party Disciplinary Measures.

1. These Party measures are disciplinary measures taken by the Party towards Party organisation or member who departs from the principles of the Party, violates its discipline and rules or undermines its unity in any form or because of conducts that contravene the revolutionary social traditions and morals.

2. Party disciplinary measures aim to safeguard the unity of the Party and its reputation and to educate the quarter against whom the disciplinary measure is taken as well as the whole Party.

3. The Party disciplinary measures are: warning, reprimand, temporary removal from committees, the placing of a committee member as an alternate member, dismissal from committees, withdrawal of nomination for Party membership, withdrawal of Party membership and placing of member against whom disciplinary measure is taken under probationary period and expulsion from Party.

4. Disciplinary measures cannot be taken by individual decisions. The decision of applying the disciplinary measure must be approved by the committee superior to that who took the decision after granting the chance for the concerned member to defend himself.

5. The measure of withdrawing the Party membership, the measure of placing the member against whom

disciplinary measure is taken on probationary period and the measure of expulsion from the Party must get the approval of the Secretariat of the Central Committee or any committee authorised by it.

6. The measure of temporary or permanent dismissal from committees which are in the level of the Provincial committees and higher or placing him as an alternate member or the complete dismissal of its member or his expulsion from the Party must get the approval of the Central Committee or the Political Bureau.

7. The measure of temporary removal or removal from the Central Committee, the measure of placing the member of the Central Committee as an alternate member and the measure of dismissing a member or alternate member of the Central Committee are measures which must be approved by not less than two thirds of the entire membership of the Central Committee and must be presented to the first National Congress of the Party.

8. Expulsion from the Party is the most severe of all disciplinary measures. Therefore extreme patience and caution must be exercised in deciding such disciplinary measure against a Party member and facts as well as necessary material evidence must be examined.

CHAPTER THREE — STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY AND ITS ORGANISATIONAL PRINCIPLES

Article Nine:

The harmony and unity are the life of the Iraqi Communist Party and the source of its strength. Therefore the Party does not tolerate factions and splitting activities inside it. The structure and organisation of the Party are based upon democratic centralism which means centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under centralised leadership. That is expressed as follows:

1. The leading bodies of the Party are being formed through elections.

2. The leading Party bodies at all levels must always pay attention to the opinions and proposals of the lower bodies and organisations and study their experience and help them solve their problems.

3. The lower Party organisations must submit periodical reports on their activity to the immediately higher bodies, and to ask them for instructions and decisions in all matters that necessitate the decisions from the higher bodies provided that they supply them with the necessary information required by that purpose.

4. All Party organisations and bodies shall exercise their local or private tasks in manner full of responsibility, power and the spirit of initiative provided that this does not violate the general policy of the Party and the decisions of its higher bodies.

5. The carrying out of the decisions of the Party unconditionally. The Party member shall obey the decisions of his organisation. The minority shall obey the decisions of the majority — with respecting the opinion of the majority —, the lower Party organisations shall obey the decisions of the higher Party organisations, and all the Party organisations and committees shall obey the National Congress and the Central Committee.

6. All Party organisations must adhere to the implementation of the principle of collective leadership accompanied by personal responsibility and chance should be provided for the individual to perform his role creatively and lively.

7. The Party and all Party organisations and members must practice criticism and self-criticism as a means for revealing the mistakes and shortcomings and for rectifying them and to attain education by the experience of work.

Article Ten:

As regards the arising political issues towards which the concerned higher organisations did not take any decision, it is permissible for the lower organisations and bodies to discuss them freely and earnestly during Party meetings and to submit their proposals in this respect to the concerned organisations.

They are not permitted to announce their opinion and preach nor to take any decisions in this respect. Once the responsible higher organisations take a decision, the lower organisations must obey it. If the lower organisations found that the decision of the higher organisation does not conform with the situation of their area or organisation, they have the right to demand the higher organi-

sation to reconsider the decision — leading body of all the Party organisations and its activity in the period between two congresses.

2. It carries out the resolutions of the National Party Congress and decides the necessary detailed plan for that. It is responsible for organising the relations of the Party with the rest of the political parties and official departments and organisations. It sets up various organs necessitated by the activity of the Party and leads these organs. It may take the measures to distribute, promote and develop the cadres. It is responsible for the entirety of its activity towards the National Party Congress.

3. The Central Committee is summoned by the Political Bureau to meet a plenary session to be attended by the members and the alternate members (the alternate members are for consultation) once every six months at least and an ordinary meeting (to be attended by the members) every two months and may hold exceptional meetings.

4. The plenary session of the Central Committee will decide the number of members of the Political Bureau and the number of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and it elects the Political Bureau, the Secretariat of the Central Committee and its first Secretary.

5. In the period extending between two meetings of the Central Committee the Bureau of the Secretariat of the Central Committee attends to the daily work of the Central Committee under the leadership of the Political Bureau and it is responsible before it and before the Central Committee.

CHAPTER FOUR — CENTRAL BODIES OF THE PARTY

Article Eleven:

The National Congress (The General Committee).

The National Congress is the highest body in the Party. It is convened once every year at the invitation of the Central Committee. Under special circumstances, the Central Committee can call for extraordinary sessions of the National Congress. The Congress is composed of the members and alternate members of the Central Committee, the delegates of the branches, the areas, the local organisations and the specialised committees in the centre whom the Central Committee decides the proportion of their representation and the way of their election. It also has the right to invite other Party militants to participate in the activities of the Congress without having the right to vote. The functions of the National Congress are to:

1. To hear the reports submitted by the Central Committee and other central organs and discuss them and to approve the finance of the Party.

2. To approve and amend the Party Programme and Inner Rules.

3. To discuss and determine the basic plan of the Party and its general policy.

4. To decide the number of members of the Central Committee and its alternate members and to elect them for the period of one year.

Article Thirteen:

The Central Committee.

1. The Central Committee is the

leading body of all the Party organisations and its activity in the field of its activity.

(b) To attract the masses of the people to the Party, the national, democratic and trade unionist movement.

(c) To pay attention to the opinions of the masses and to convey them to the higher Party Organisations and to strive to crystallise their demands and strive with them for their accomplishment.

(d) To organise self — and mass — cultivation with the Marxist-Leninist education and to grasp the policy and experiences of the Party and to understand the revolutionary and historical features and traditions of the Iraqi people.

(e) To enhance the revolutionary vigilance and combat the hostile, erroneous, opportunist and factional concepts within their field and among the masses of the people.

(f) To practice and promote the criticism and self-criticism and to reveal the shortcomings and mistakes of activity and to rectify them.

(g) To safeguard and strengthen the system of Party conscious obedience among its members.

(h) to discuss the characters of the applicants for the Party membership and decide to accept them as probationary members provided that this is approved by the immediately higher organisation.

(i) To submit reports on the probationary members and to propose the admission of those whom it sees fit for admission.

(j) To submit the minutes of its meetings and reports about its activity and accomplishments, shortcomings, special programmes and financial position to the immediately higher organisation.

3. The Primary Organisation elects a committee for the leadership of its current activity which is to be called Primary Committee as also elects a secretary for that committee with the approval of the next higher organisation.

4. The Primary Organisation meets by an invitation from its committee or secretary twice a month at least and its committee is summoned by its secretary to meet once a week at least.

Article Fifteen:

The Leading Party Committees.

In order to coordinate and centralise the Party activity and to lead

a number of Primary Organisations place under the supervision and in a geographical or social sector, with the approval of the next higher Branch Committee shall be her committee.

8. The higher committees may be elected (enterprises committee, rural committee, districts committee, women's committee... etc.).

2. The Party organisations in each city constitute an organisational unit to be led by a committee called the City Committee.

3. The Party Organisations in each province constitute an organisational unit to be led by a committee called the Provincial Committee which is regarded as the committee for the Party branch to be set up in that province according to the law.

4. In order to coordinate, centralise and lead the Party activity in a number of neighbouring provinces a committee is to be set up and called the Regional Committee.

5. In order to coordinate, centralise and lead the Party activity in the provinces whose majority of population are Kurds, a Party committee will be formed and called the Committee of Kurdistan Area.

6. The base committees, the Branch Committees, the Cities Committees, the Provincial Committees and the Regional Committees are each regarded as the highest Party organ in its field and each is responsible directly for the higher committees which follow each of them immediately for the implementation of the Party policy and plan and for adopting resolutions to develop its field of activity within the policy of the Party and the decisions of its higher organisations. They are responsible for observing the activity of their organisations, for strengthening the Party discipline and the collective activity, for observing the records and finance. They shall submit reports about their activity, accomplishments, shortcomings and special programmes and their financial position to the higher committees which follow them immediately. They have to elect their permanent bureaus and secretaries and to distribute the work among its members.

7. The number of members of each Primary committee, Branch committee, committees of the cities, countryside and Regional Committees is determined and elected by local conferences composed of the delegations of the sectors of their activity provided that this takes

herence to the Inner Rules and its discipline each according to its level and propose the disciplinary measures and receives and studies the complaints of the members and proposes the necessary solutions.

Article Seventeen:

The Finance of the Party.

1. The finance of the Party is made up of the subscriptions and donations of its members and sympathisers and from its press, publications, bookshops and other establishments which it sets up in accordance with the valid laws and from the profit of parties.

2. Every member or probationary member shall pay a monthly subscription fee by general proportions to be decided by the Central Committee from the whole monthly income of the member or the probationary member. Those who are responsible for the living of three or more persons may be relieved of half the fees.

Views on Opportunist Clique

Continued from Page 2

isolated from the masses. Thus they are condemned historically and realistically and can have no place in the ranks of the labour movement in our country or in the world".

In a statement given by Comrade Bahaiddin Nuri to another weekly al-Hadhar on the same issue, he said "the attempt to create an artificial new Communist Party will be doomed to failure thanks to the class consciousness of the communists and the consciousness of the masses who have been educated by the events". Comrade Nuri recalled that in several countries there were opportunist factions operating legally besides the Communist Parties in the name of Communism such as the case in Ceylon and Burma. He said such problem "will be solved by ideological struggle against opportunism and in winning the confidence of the working class and the toiling masses".

However, we do not demand the patriotic government to combat those who are trying to split the Communist Party and the labour movement by rejecting the requests of those parties for licences. The Government can licence any application which attained the constitutional conditions".

Our Communist Party Throughout a Quarter of a Century of Patriotic Struggle.

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history of this party or the other because such actions, in political concept, are nothing but subversion of deliberate intentions.

The political parties which genuinely represent the interests of the social classes and strata find their way throughout a long struggle. This explains the meaning of the statement that the party is not the product of a transitory desire.

If the course of long struggle had approved of patriotic political forces in their right in political activity, the same course of struggle also witnesses some attempts here and there to claim and steal, yet the history of this struggle set brilliant lessons which are worth contemplation.

There is no doubt that our Communist Party whose course was always characterised by the concern to reinforce the unity of the national movement will display under the new reign of party life stronger concern to reinforce this unity among the sectors of the national movement and in reinforcing the solidarity with the patriotic authority under the leadership of Premier Kassim.

The Responsibility of the Communists or the Responsibility of the Imperialists and their Followers?

In the years of the extinct regime, under the reign of the imperialist feudal system, the traitorous rulers used to attack and suppress every mass demonstration and every workers strike and every popular struggle under the pretence that it is from "the making of the communists", they themselves were making intrigues and committing outrageous crimes against the people and then they set the trumpets of their propaganda such as newspapers and radio and others in order to justify their position and place the "responsibility" on the communists.

The imperialists and their agents, have regrettably, succeeded in penetrating some of their false claims and concepts about the "responsibility of the communists" for some of the incidents and intrigues which they themselves have engineered, among some patriots who are sincere to the republic especially among some sectors of the national bourgeoisie which created a division in the national ranks and weakened the forces defending the republic and its democratic course.

Immediately after the revolution, the imperialist and reactionary circles and especially from outside the country, have undertaken this ignoble task, and devoted for it the trumpets of their propaganda. They fought our revolution and republic in the pretext of "combating the communist threat". They plotted intrigues and invented events attempting to place their "consequences" on the communists, and thus the Communist Party — as the imperialists, their agents and trumpets allege — is "responsible" for the reactionary mutiny staged by traitor Shawaf and his gang of traitors in reliance to the assistance of the UAR in arms and money. It is also "responsible", for the regretful incidents which were staged by the Baathists, the agents of the oil company and the Touranists in Kirkuk.

It is also "responsible" for the incidents in Hindiyah, Sumawa and Musayeb, and for the assassination of tens of militant patriots in various parts of the country such as Haj Saadoun Al-Tikriti, Fehar Numan, Said Al-Khafaji and others who were murdered by the bullets of the feudalists and the cliques of the claimants of nationalism.

They tried deliberately and with planning to place on the communists even the responsibility of the recent great conspiracy, the conspiracy of attack on the life of the Premier. In the days which followed the attack, the hired newspapers published cables not only of the claimants of nationalism and the reactionaries but also of the

actual participants in the conspiracy such as Faisal Al-Khazaran and Hilal Naji to congratulate the Premier for his escape from the "bullets of the anarchists". The conspiracies and intrigues which were engineered against our republic such as Shawaf's conspiracy, the conspiracy on the life of the Premier and the Kirkuk incidents, etc., were planned deliberately and on purpose. Enormous efforts and money were spent for them by the enemies of the people, while the mistakes committed by this or that sector of the national movement took place in the course of political activity for the welfare of the people and the republic. If the mistakes of the patriotic groups — including the communist party — were contrasted with their accomplishments and great services for the people, the mistakes will be no more than a small part in contrast to great shining aspects of national struggle and expensive sacrifices.

It is not in the interests of the people nor is it of any relation to the objectivism that the patriotic groups ignore the sacrifices and services of each other, or try to exploit the mistakes of each.

Some of the patriotic brothers attempted, with regret, to exploit the circumstances of the communist party's admission of its mistakes, hoping to weaken it for parochial aims, but these brothers have overlooked the fact that the weakening of the communist party — their ally in the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and reaction — will not only inflict damages on the interests of the workers, the peasants and the rest of the toilers, but will also inflict damages on the interests of the national bourgeoisie itself and weaken the necessities of safeguarding the republic. That is because the communist party is one of the parties which are loyal to the people and the republic and constitutes an active part of the forces defending the gains of the revolution and the cause of the national independence and democracy, which concern all the anti-imperialist Iraqis regardless of their nationalities, beliefs or political tendencies.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

General Bizri Greets the People's Court

The former Chief of Staff of the Syrian Army, Lt. Gen. Aff al-Bizri sent a letter from Czechoslovakia greeting the Peoples Court of Iraq. Bizri expressed in his letter, which was read in the session of the Court held on 10th Jan., his indignation at the vile attempt to assassinate Premier Kassim and the treason of Nasser to the Arab cause. Bizri hailed the role played by the Iraqi people and the Peoples Court in exposing the treason of Nasser. He said, "Yet the exposition of the enemy does not suffice to eliminate him and get rid of his harm. The struggle must be sustained to destroy him and eliminate him completely from existence. This cannot be achieved without safeguarding Iraq firmly from all the internal dangers that threaten it and which are emanating from the reactionary blocks which grew and developed all along the years of imperialist domination".

General Bizri expressed his belief that "the national front in Iraq is now an urgent necessity more than any other time. It is the only way to victory over imperialism and the covetous and thus it should be realised as soon as possible both on the official and popular levels, because there is nothing that prevents the announcement of this front and

It is the duty of all the patriots to defend the communist party against the attacks and vilifications of the imperialists and the reactionaries, as it is the duty of the communist party to defend the legitimate rights of the various political groups.

As for the opportunists and the subversives who are working to divert the labour movement, they only feed — in spite of their claim of Marxism-Leninism — the erroneous concepts and ideas which are alien to communism and to the principles of marxism leninism. They try to shape those concepts into a "Marxism-philosophical" shape and infiltrate it to the ranks of the party of the working class. Any effort devoted for splitting the labour movement under any form, whether from the ideological, political or organisational aspects will serve the enemies of the people the imperialists and their collaborators.

The other seven denounced Sai-

gh in similar terms in their letters. More details about this subject are given in another place of the Iraqi Review.

Mass Support for the Application of the three Patriotic Parties

Iraqi newspapers have been receiving streams of letters of support for the application of the three patriotic parties: The Iraqi Communist Party, the National Democratic Party and the Democratic Party for Iraqi Kurdistan. The letter is of the same wording which greets the step taken by the patriotic government to revive the party life in Iraq and supports the applications of the three above-mentioned parties. So far signed letters were received carrying 2293 signatures from Baghdad; 2062 from Hilla; 3398 from Baghdad; 4743 from Baghdad; 1799 from Kut; 1251 from Kirkuk and scores of other thousands of signatures.

Students Union Express Solidarity with Iranian Students

The Secretariat of the General Union of Students in Iraq lodged a letter of protest with the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad denouncing the brutal actions of the Iranian government against the demonstrations of the Iranian Students. The letter, handed on 14th Jan., appreciated the significance of the fact that "the Iranian students shouted in their demonstrations sympathising with their fraternal neighbour Iraq side by side with the slogans they shouted calling for the fall of the clique of corrupt rule in Iran". The letter expressed in the name of "thousands of students our close solidarity with the friendly Iranian students in their just struggle as we also express our strong indignation at the policy of persecution and aggression practiced by Iranian reaction against the Iranian students and against our immortal Republic".

Commander of Basra Garrison talks about Iran Provocations

The Commander of Basra garrison gave statements to foreign correspondents on 13th Jan. in which he disclosed that Iranian troops were massed all along Shatt el-Arab area. He said that the concentrated troops are estimated by three brigades force, "as for Iraq, it only stations one squad for patrol and which has been there for a long time,

EDITORIALS OF THE ARABIC EDITION

The Historical Reality of Our Patriotic Parties Condemns any Attempt to Claim the Name and History of any of Them.

11-1-1960

Whoever reviews the modern political history of Iraq which is rich with long and stubborn struggle against imperialism, feudalism and all the enemies of the people, will be able to see clearly that the national movement had crystallised in trends of clear aims, ideas, traditions and style of work. On that basis each patriotic quarter won its sympathisers and got its share from the confidence of the people and thus established the aspects of their history. In the vanguard of the national movement there were certain forces which rose and crystallised on this realistic basis, foremost among which are the Communist Party, the National Democratic Party and the Democratic Party for Iraqi Kurdistan.

In the middle of the glorious national struggle of the Iraqi people against oppression of all kinds, the movement of each party was crystallised through its ideology, traditions and methods of activity. Though that the leaderships of those parties were formed naturally and historically from the elements who won the confidence and support of the masses.

Before the legislation of the Law of Associations, the statements and speeches of Premier Kassim reflected this reality. Therefore it could be said that it is natural that the Law of Associations aims to permit these parties to function their political and legal activity of which they have been deprived for many years when their leaders and masses were subjected to the most ferocious persecution.

Before the legislation of the Law of Associations, the statements and speeches of Premier Kassim reflected this reality. Therefore it could be said that it is natural that the Law of Associations aims to permit these parties to function their political and legal activity of which they have been deprived for many years when their leaders and masses were subjected to the most ferocious persecution.

These objective facts which the people fully realise, condemn any artificial attempt made by a band which does not possess any politi-

Peace Partisans Meeting

The National Council of the Peace Partisans held a plenary session on 15th of Jan., in which they listened to the report of the general Secretary Aziz Sherif. The report emphasised that the hostile stand of the Iranian rulers and their provocations against the Iraqi Republic were part of the imperialist scheme which aims to "exert pressure on the Iraqi Republic to encircle the national liberation movement to prevent it from spreading to the entire Middle East area".

The report noted that the tension in the Middle was still increasing because of the activity of the Cento bloc and the imperialist countries who are behind this aggressive bloc.

The session adopted several resolutions one of them greeting the struggle of the Arab peoples in Algeria and Oman and supporting the struggle of the Palestinians. Another resolution greeted the birth of the Cameroons Republic and the rise of the national liberation movement in Africa.

The session adopted a resolution denouncing the persecution and torture of the peace partisans in the UAR, Iran and more particularly in West Germany.

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Dawood As-Saigh and the Communist Movement in Iraq.

12-1-1960

At the time of the second world war when the loyal and conscious forces and elements were devoting their efforts to unite the ranks in order to defeat the fascist aggressors, Dawood As-Saigh devoted since 1943 his efforts to split the unity of the labour and national movements. He was expelled from the ranks of the Communist Party and worked for gathering some opportunists and politically backward persons in a subversive and dissident faction that was called, "Rabitat el-Shuyien" (the league of communists) to fight the Communist Party and its leadership and particularly the person of its leader Fehad instead of fighting fascism and imperialism. This organisation published a newspaper which was called "Al-Amal" (labour) and continued under the leadership of Dawood As-Saigh its subversive activity, but nevertheless it continued to be a worthless insignificant clique both qualitatively and numerically and failed to get any mass support among the circles of the people.

In 1947 As-Saigh was arrested and he did not display any persistence — as thousands of the valiant sons of our people have done —, he confessed on a number of the leaders and members of his clique and caused their imprisonment for various periods.

In the same year, those who were deceived by Dawood As-Saigh met and decided — while he was in prison, and in isolation from him — to dissolve their faction as a dissident and opportunist faction. Most of them applied the request to join the Iraqi Communist Party as individuals. He himself did not admit his mistakes and opportunism; in fact he preferred to live alone isolated from those who were with him and from the Communist Party and the organisation of the progressive political prisoners.

When he was on the head of his opportunist faction, his activity was not confined to fighting the Communist Party alone. In addition, he practiced a subversive activity against the patriotic parties and drove his clique and supporters to join the National Democratic Party in the

hope of dominating its leadership during the elections. This conduct had caused a crisis inside this party and inside the national movement in general.

After his release from prison he continued, as he was, to remain far from the Communist Party, and all his attempts to form a new opportunist faction had met with failure.

In 1956 he applied the request to join the communist party. The party asked him to define his stand from his previous subversive activity and to exercise self-criticism. He presented a letter in which he criticised his past and admitted that he performed opportunist factional activity which is contrary to Marxism-Leninism and promised that he will work to re-educate himself under the leadership and guidance of the party, but he hid from the party in that letter the fact of his confession on a number of his group in 1947. The party took a constructive stand towards him and gave him the chance to return to its ranks after he lived 14 years outside it. The party put him under test and assigned him for some tasks which the party thought him capable of accomplishing. Yet he is characterised by his liberalism and inability to accomplish any task he is assigned to perform — no matter how small it is —. When the party asked him to go underground in the old regime, he refused because of his cowardice and collapse of his resolution.

At the second half of 1959 when the national movement in our country was subjected to a crisis and when the reactionary forces got revived and the trumpets of imperialist and reactionary propaganda inside and outside our country to fight our republic in the guise of "combating communism", Dawood As-Saigh once again resumed his subversive activity. He violated the party discipline and order and started collecting the bands of the opportunists and those dismissed from the party and led them in a hostile activity. The party strove to give him a guiding hand lest he should deteriorate politically and go back to the marsh of opportunism.

And finally the people who know As-Saigh and his position in the communist movement ask: who are his "comrades"? and why does he not publish their names, addresses and the names of their supporters as the three parties have done?

There is no fate for opportunism other than one which is known by Dawood As-Saigh and his like who are long-established in opportunism and subversion.

for subversion, which compelled the party to decide expelling him from its ranks.

Saigh tried in vain to split the ranks of the communist party. He remained isolated and renounced by all the Iraqi communists and the supporters of the party. In fact the politician who respects himself cannot contradict himself by himself and do like Saigh has done. He wrote by himself, "the national classes may have more than one party except the Iraqi working class for its sole party and only sole party is the Iraqi communist party like every working class in any other country" (Al-Mabdaa 29-12-1959).

Then after one week, Al-Akhbar reported on the 5th instant a statement for Saigh which said, "he will not act alone for the formation of a political party ... and that there must be no more than one communist party in one country", (following that our party exerted new efforts to bring him back to the correct path, but the efforts were in vain). Five days after his statement i.e. on Sunday the 10th, Al-Mabdaa appeared carrying on its first page what he called the "programme of the Communist Party" and an appeal from its "founding committee" to the members of the party to "save it", as well as the following news: "Dawood As-Saigh and his comrades applied the day before yesterday to the ministry of Interior a request for the licensing of the Iraqi communist party in its legal form".

Those who constructed this lie forgot that the "day before yesterday" was a Friday when it was the official holiday of all the offices, and that Al-Mabdaa was published on the 8th and 9th of Jan. and made no reference whatsoever to the request of licensing "their party".

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Our National Charter and the Basis on which it was Founded.

15-1-1960

The parties are usually distinguished from each other by the basis to which they rely in laying down their programmes and in defining their means of activity. This difference arises from the difference of the nature of forces whose interests these parties represent as well as the difference of ideas and theories which guide them.

Marxism-Leninism which guides us in our struggle is the best thing that protect us from being driven behind slogans and aims which are far from the realistic circumstances of the material life of our society. It makes us rely in our practical activity on the needs of the development of material life of society without disassociating from the realistic life of the society.

Our Party which takes guide from this creative theory realises well that the accomplishment of our National Charter will provide the material conditions that opens for the country the road of development towards socialism. It realises that before socialism, it is necessary to achieve the "main tasks of our Revolution", namely the liquidation of the remnants of imperialist influence of the country and the liquidation of feudalism and its legacies in the countryside as well as the distribution of land to the peasants, the industrialisation of the country, the release of the democratic liberties for the people and the promotion of their standard of living, health and culture. Our Party stressed that the "accomplishment of these tasks is bound with the safeguarding of the Republic and the reinforcement of its democratic course".

The enemies of our Republic tried to give the impression that we the Communists are regarding the impression that we the Communists are regarding the stage of national liberation and democracy at end and that consequently we immediately strive to realise socialism. It is no secret that those slanders have influenced some patriotic forces and contributed in weakening the national unity and in disturbing the solidarity with the patriotic authority and consequently weakened the guarantees to safeguard the Republic.

Yet the clarity of our aims and the the devotion we have displayed with the people in the struggle to, safeguard our Republic and its gains and the double concern which we have demonstrated for the unity of ranks and for strengthening the solidarity with the patriotic authority who have deprived the enemies of that chances and restricted its negative results to our relations with some of the sincere patriotic forces who started to realise gradually the reality of our aims and the correctness of our course of action.

Even non-communists from various patriotic circles did not fail to realise that the democratic and liberational tasks for which our Party fights are in fact put forward by the historical stage which our society is passing at the present circumstance, and that they are not directed against the capitalist-bourgeois relations of production and not in the interests of one class apart from the others.

On her other hand, the working class, the peasants and other categories of toilers who place their confidence in our Party as expressive in a realistic manner to their aims which could be accomplished in the present historical stage and which accomplishment is bound to provide the necessary conditions for a better future. The broad rallying around our Party and the increasing sympathy it enjoys among broad sections of the workers, peasants and other categories of toilers expresses the extent of deep consciousness and understanding of the correctness of our National Charter and the correctness of our course in struggle.

Our Party which realises that Iraq is part of the big Arab homeland, regards that our task in this respect is the struggle for "solidarity in struggle and for strengthening the cooperation among the liberated countries as a means to open the best forms of association among them — in accordance with the free will of their peoples and their legitimate ambition for unity".

Our Party also realises that the achievement of the great tasks included in our National Charter takes place throughout a vigorous struggle against imperialism and the counter-revolutionary reactionary forces and objectively links our struggle with the struggle of the people and the progressive forces in the Near and Middle Easts and in the whole world. Therefore we find these progressive forces as an important pillar for the just struggle of our people for safeguarding the Republic and ensuring its progress.

Because of the nature of the aforesaid tasks of ours which are set by the nature of our democratic and liberational Revolution, our Party emphasises that the accomplishment of these tasks is in the interests of all the national classes. Therefore the struggle for that purpose becomes the duty of all these classes. Because of this realisation, our Party identifies the importance of the United National Front and persistently strives to reinforce the unity of the patriotic forces and to consolidate the close solidarity with the patriotic authority led by Premier Kassim.

The Decisions of the Supreme Soviet Council Are An Important New Contribution in the Reduction of World Tension.

17-1-1960

The Soviet Union, consistently and steadily, pursued since the first day of the eternal October Socialist Revolution, the policy of peaceful co-existence and international cooperation with all peoples and countries in spite of the difference of the social and political systems. The Soviet Union was guided in this respect by the lofty Leninist principle which is based on denouncing war and aggression in addition to the possibility of coexistence between the socialist and capitalist systems side by side and for a long time.

This policy was most brilliantly manifested during the few recent years. Simultaneously with the great growth of the military and material might of the Soviet Union and the rest of the Socialist countries, it continuously made peaceful initiatives aiming to solve — or at least reduce — the main international problems that create the world tension. Because of these initiatives and the great growth of the might of the forces of peace in the whole world, some relaxation in international relations was achieved in recent months that was manifested in the visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the U.S. and the announcement of the convocation of the

summits conference and the exchange of visits as well as other positive steps.

In the last session of the Supreme Soviet Council, Khrushchov announced the decision of the Soviet Government to reduce the Soviet armed forces by 1,200,000. This is not the first reduction of its kind; it is in fact a new link in a series of reductions which started since 1956 and as a result of which 2,140,000 troops of the Soviet Army were demobilised. At the same time, Soviet troops withdrew from Rumania where they used to be stationed in accordance with the defensive Warsaw treaty. Similarly the number of troops was reduced in GDR, Poland and Hungary. Thus the Soviet armed forces have become now 2,423,000 troops. This is not only smaller than the figure of the American armed forces, but is also smaller than the figure which was proposed by the U.S., Britain and France in 1956 during the negotiation of disarmament issue, namely 2,500,000 for both the Soviet and American forces.

The Soviet Union had unilaterally taken an important step in the realisation of total and complete disarmament, that splendid plan which was put forward by Khrushchov in the last session of the UN's General Assembly, and which won the approval and support of the broadest political and social circles in the world.

At the same time when the Soviet Union makes such great reduction in its armed forces, it accomplished more victories in the field of peaceful construction for the communist system. Khrushchov announced in the Supreme Soviet Council that the seven-year plan will be completed ahead of schedule, and that it will greatly surpass its targets. He stated that the industrial production increased last year by more than 11%, i.e. 4% more

than it was set for it. The production of consumer goods increased by 10.3%, i.e. 4% more than it was previously decided. The national income increased by 8%.

In fact these two pictures are interconnected: the Soviet peaceful foreign policy is organically linked with the increase of the prosperity of the Soviet people and the continuous rise of their material and cultural standards, in contrast to the Capitalist countries where the intensification of the cold war and the swelling of the military budgets accompanies the crises, unemployment and continuous deterioration in the standard of living of the people.

The peaceful policy and stands of the Soviet Union affirm that it does not think of war and does not strive for it, but nevertheless it is capable of rebuffing anyone who entertains to commit aggression on its territory. The Soviet Union possesses, in spite of the successive reductions in its armed forces, gigantic defensive ability. Khrushchov says in this respect: "The Soviet Army possesses at present military equipments which have not yet been possessed by any army. If a fool launched attack on our country and the rest of the Socialist countries we will be able to wipe out the country or countries which attack us".

The observer can ascertain that that there is no exaggeration in that. This explains the secret of relative retreat from their aggressive plans and explains their more positive stand towards the peaceful initiatives. For that reason the decisive military superiority of the Soviet Union is regarded as the strongest guarantee for peace in the world.

The decisions of the recent session of the Supreme Soviet Council, the appeal it directed to the parlia-

ments of the world, and the speech delivered by Comrade Khrushchov have opened new wide horizons for the victory of peace. They pointed out the road which, alone, can lead to save mankind from unimaginable consequences, lead to the path of disarmament and devotion for peaceful construction, the road of peaceful competition between the Socialist and Capitalist systems and the communist and bourgeoisie ideologies, there is no other alternative for that.

The Soviet Union, which is confident of its power and the correctness of its social political system which now embraces more than one third of mankind, does not fear anything from peaceful competition because of its faith in the inevitability of the victory of the cause of socialism and that — as Khrushchov says —, "a day will come when a man feels ashamed to tell his grandson that he was one day an anti-communist".

We in Iraq, regard the recent and greatly significant step by the Soviet Union as a reinforcement to our struggle for safeguarding our republic and completing the tenets of our complete national liberation from the remnants of imperialist influence, because this struggle of ours considerably depends on the victories scored by the cause of world peace. Moreover the great growth of the military and economic might of the Soviet Union is bound to increase its ability to extend all generous and disinterested aids to our republic and the rest of the peace-loving independent countries for the reinforcement of their defensive ability against the conspiracies and aggression of imperialism and for assisting them in overcoming the backwardness that was left over by the long imperialist and reactionary domination and for building a free and prosperous new life.